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FOCK-TANI REPRESENTATION FOR ELECTRON-HYDROGEN  
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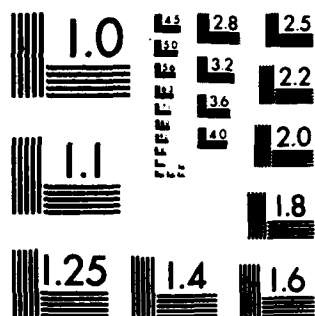
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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER QTF-5	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD-A128423	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Fock-Tani representation for electron-hydrogen scattering		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Technical Report
		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
7. AUTHOR(s) M.D. Girardeau and J.D. Gilbert		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) N00014-81-K-0759
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Department of Physics and Institutes of Chemical Physics and Theoretical Science, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS NR 394-055
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Physics Program, Physical Sciences Division Office of Naval Research (Code 421) Arlington, VA 22217		12. REPORT DATE April 1983
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 10
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Electron-hydrogen scattering, Fock-Tani representation		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) A canonical transformation method previously applied to positron-hydrogen scattering is used to derive the Fock-Tani Hamiltonian for electron-hydrogen scattering. The H <sup>-</sup> bound and resonance channels are exhibited as explicit terms in the second-quantized interaction.		

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Fock-Tani Representation for Electron-Hydrogen Scattering

M. D. Girardeau and J. D. Gilbert

Department of Physics and Institutes of  
Chemical Physics and Theoretical Science  
University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403

Technical report  
Contract N00014-81-K-0759

Unclassified report #QFT-5 prepared for  
the Physics Program (Code 421),  
Office of Naval Research.

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## Abstract

A canonical transformation method previously applied to positron-hydrogen scattering has been used to derive the Fock-Tani Hamiltonian for electron-hydrogen scattering. The transformed Hamiltonian exhibits the  $H^-$  bound and resonance channels as explicit terms in the second-quantized interaction. This representation is expected to be useful for inclusion of these channels as intermediate states in the many-body Green's function approach to evaluation of S-matrix elements.

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Quantum field theoretic Green's functions are a useful tool for calculation of elastic and inelastic electron-atom, atom-atom, and atom-molecule scattering cross sections<sup>1-5</sup>. The S-matrices for such processes are expressible in terms of single-particle Green's functions<sup>2</sup>. The extension to reactive scattering cross sections normally requires more complicated Bethe-Salpeter transition amplitudes<sup>6</sup>, which are harder to determine accurately. This difficulty can be circumvented in some cases by an appropriate change of representation, such that the new field operators for the appropriate composite states satisfy elementary particle commutation relations. The contributions of these composite states to reactive scattering cross sections are then already manifested in certain new single-particle Green's functions in the new representation. The application of such a representation, the Fock-Tani representation<sup>7,8</sup> to positron-hydrogen scattering has recently been described<sup>9-11</sup>. The same approach can be applied to electron-hydrogen scattering, for the purpose of incorporating the contributions of the bound  $H^-$  channel and the  $H^-$  resonance channels into the field-theoretic calculation of cross sections. In this note we shall exhibit and discuss the Fock-Tani representation Hamiltonian for this problem. The derivation is almost the same as that given previously for positron-hydrogen scattering and will not be included here. The application to calculation of  $H^-$  bound and resonance channel contributions to electron-hydrogen scattering cross

sections is in progress.

The previously-used canonical transformation method<sup>9</sup> yields the following expression for the Hamiltonian:

$$H = H_0 + V$$

$$H_0 = \sum_{\alpha} \epsilon_{\alpha} \hat{a}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{\alpha} + \int dx \hat{e}^{\dagger}(x) H(x) \hat{e}(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V = & \sum_{\alpha\beta} \hat{a}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} (\alpha | H | \beta) \hat{a}_{\beta} \\ & + 2^{-1/2} \sum_{\alpha} \int dx_1 dx_2 \left[ \hat{e}^{\dagger}(x_1) \hat{e}^{\dagger}(x_2) (x_1 x_2 | H | \alpha) \hat{a}_{\alpha} + \text{h.c.} \right] \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \int dx_1 dx_2 dx'_1 dx'_2 \hat{e}^{\dagger}(x_1) \hat{e}^{\dagger}(x_2) (x_1 x_2 | H | x'_1 x'_2) \hat{e}(x'_2) \hat{e}(x'_1) . \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Here  $\hat{e}(x)$  and  $\hat{e}^{\dagger}(x)$  are Fock annihilation and creation operators for electrons, satisfying Fermi anticommutation relations. The argument  $x$  stands for  $(\vec{r}, \sigma)$  with  $\vec{r}$  the electron position,  $\sigma$  ( $= \uparrow$  or  $\downarrow$ ) its spin  $z$ -component variable, and  $\int dx = \sum_{\sigma} \int d^3 \vec{r}$ . The  $\hat{a}$  and  $\hat{a}^{\dagger}$  are Bose annihilation and creation operators for the  $H^-$  bound state (two electrons bound to the proton) and  $H^-$  resonances (two electrons in an initially localized decaying state). They commute with  $\hat{e}(x)$  and  $\hat{e}^{\dagger}(x)$ , as is the case for the positronium and electron operators<sup>9-11</sup>. The corresponding wave functions are denoted by  $\phi_{\alpha}(x_1 x_2)$  and the set  $\{\phi_{\alpha}\}$  can be chosen orthonormal; the quantum numbers  $\alpha$  range over both the bound and resonance channels. The canonical transformation to the representation

(1) is effected by the unitary operator  $\hat{U}$ ,

$$\hat{U} = \exp\left(\frac{i}{2}\hat{F}\right), \quad \hat{F} = \sum_{\alpha} \left( \hat{A}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{\alpha} - \hat{a}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} \hat{A}_{\alpha} \right),$$

$$\hat{A}_{\alpha}^{\dagger} = 2^{-1/2} \int dx_1 dx_2 \phi_{\alpha}(x_1 x_2) \hat{e}^{\dagger}(x_1) \hat{e}^{\dagger}(x_2) \quad (2)$$

which should be compared with the operator  $\hat{U}_{PS}$ , Eq.(16) of the positronium-hydrogen case<sup>9</sup>.

The  $H^{-}$  bound and resonance energies (diagonal matrix elements) are

$$\epsilon_{\alpha} = \int \phi_{\alpha}^{*}(x_1 x_2) H(x_1 x_2) \phi_{\alpha}(x_1 x_2) dx_1 dx_2 \quad (3)$$

with  $H(x_1 x_2)$  the Schrödinger Hamiltonian of two electrons in the field of the proton, assumed fixed at the origin:

$$H(x_1 x_2) = H(x_1) + H(x_2) + \frac{1}{r_{12}}$$

$$H(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{r} \quad (4)$$

The corresponding off-diagonal matrix elements describing transitions between different resonance channels are

$$(\alpha|H|\beta) = \int \phi_{\alpha}^{*}(x_1 x_2) H(x_1 x_2) \phi_{\beta}(x_1 x_2) dx_1 dx_2 \quad (5)$$

Note that there are no matrix elements connecting the  $H^{-}$  bound state  $\phi_0$  with the resonance channels  $\phi_{\alpha}$ ,  $\alpha \neq 0$ , since the set  $\{\phi_{\alpha}\}$  is orthonormal and  $\phi_{\alpha}$  satisfies the eigenvalue equation



$$H(x_1 x_2) \phi_0(x_1 x_2) = \epsilon_0 \phi_0(x_1 x_2) \quad (6)$$

The resonance wave functions  $\phi_\alpha$  do not satisfy an eigenvalue equation with the same Hamiltonian  $H(x_1 x_2)$ . They can be determined, for example, by the complex stabilization method<sup>12</sup> or as discrete eigenstates, with complex eigenvalues, of a nonhermitian Hamiltonian derived by a related variational principle<sup>13</sup> or by the complex rotation method<sup>14-16</sup>.

The matrix elements describing decay of the resonances are found to be

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1 x_2 | H | \alpha) &= H(x_1 x_2) \phi_\alpha(x_1 x_2) \\ &- \int \Delta(x_1 x_2, x'_1 x'_2) H(x'_1 x'_2) \phi_\alpha(x'_1 x'_2) dx'_1 dx'_2 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where  $\Delta$  is the bound state and resonance kernel

$$\Delta(x_1 x_2, x'_1 x'_2) = \sum_{\alpha} \phi_\alpha(x_1 x_2) \phi_\alpha^*(x'_1 x'_2) \quad (8)$$

The term involving  $\Delta$  (which comes directly from the canonical transformation as in the positron-hydrogen case<sup>9</sup>) exactly cancels the term  $H\phi_\alpha$  in the case  $\alpha = 0$  ( $H^-$  bound state) when one takes account of (6) and orthonormality<sup>17</sup> of the  $\phi_\alpha$ . This corresponds to the physical property that the bound state  $\phi_0$  is stable (does not decay either into two free electrons or one free electron plus the bound hydrogenic electron). One expects a partial cancellation between the two terms in (7) also in the case  $\alpha \neq 0$  (resonance channels), an advantage in

numerical calculations.

The electron-electron scattering matrix elements in (1) are found to be

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x_1 x_2 | H | x'_1 x'_2 \rangle = & \frac{1}{r_{12}} \delta(x_1 - x'_1) \delta(x_2 - x'_2) \\ & - \left[ H(x_1 x_2) + H(x'_1 x'_2) \right] \Delta(x_1 x_2, x'_1 x'_2) \\ & + \int \Delta(x_1 x_2, xy) H(xy) \Delta(xy, x'_1 x'_2) dx dy \quad . \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

As in the case of the matrix element (7), the "renormalization terms" in (9) are expected to partially cancel the leading bare Coulomb term, facilitating numerical calculations. Such an effect has been noted in calculations<sup>10,11</sup> of positron-hydrogen scattering cross sections.

Eqs. (1)-(9) of the present work should be compared with Eqs. (1)-(30) for the positron-hydrogen case<sup>9</sup>. The physical interpretation is almost the same, but there are two important differences: (a) the wave functions  $\phi_\alpha$  here are localized about the proton whereas the positonium wave functions used in the previous work have wave vector labels as well as internal quantum numbers; (b) electron exchange effects are included in the Hamiltonian (1) whereas no such exchange effect occurs in positron-hydrogen scattering.

We conclude with a brief discussion of the subsidiary

condition necessary and sufficient for unitary equivalence of the Fock-representation Hamiltonian (1) and the standard Fock Hamiltonian, which has no explicit reference to the bound and resonance  $H^-$  channels. By a derivation paralleling that for the positron-hydrogen case<sup>18</sup> one finds that the required subsidiary condition takes the form

$$\hat{N}'_- | \rangle = 0 \quad (10)$$

where  $| \rangle$  is the Fock-Tani state vector and the operator  $\hat{N}'_-$  is

$$\hat{N}'_- = \frac{1}{2} \int dx_1 dx_2 dx'_1 dx'_2 \hat{e}^\dagger(x_1) \hat{e}^\dagger(x_2) \Delta(x_1 x_2, x'_1 x'_2) \hat{e}(x'_2) \hat{e}(x'_1) \quad (11)$$

with  $\hat{N}_-$  the number operator for  $H^-$  bound or resonance states in Fock-Tani representation:

$$\hat{N}_- = \sum_{\alpha} \hat{a}_{\alpha}^\dagger \hat{a}_{\alpha} \quad (12)$$

The expression (11) for  $\hat{N}'_-$  is exact on the two-electron subspace, as is the expression (1) for the Hamiltonian. The proof that (10) is satisfied by the asymptotic initial and final states for electron-hydrogen scattering proceeds as in the positron-hydrogen case<sup>18</sup>. The essential properties used are that (a) one electron in the initial or final state is bound to the proton whereas the other is free, and (b) the kernel  $\Delta$  of Eq. (8) is localized about the proton, decaying to zero as any of its position arguments recede to infinity. This latter property is satisfied provided that all resonance wave

functions included in the sum (8) are localized linear combinations of scattering states, the usual physical interpretation of a resonance.

We are grateful to E. Ficocelli Varrachio for suggesting application of the Fock-Tani representation to problems of this type and for numerous stimulating conversations. This work was supported by the U.S. Office of Naval Research and by the M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust.

#### Footnotes

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17. Actually, the only properties of the  $\phi_\alpha$  that need to be used in this argument are that  $\phi_0$  is an energy eigenstate [Eq. (5)] and is normalized, and that the  $\phi_\alpha$  with  $\alpha \neq 0$  are orthogonal to  $\phi_0$ . The latter property can be regarded as a consequence of the fact that resonance wave functions are localized superpositions of scattering states, which are orthogonal to the bound state  $\phi_0$ .
18. See Sec. 6 and Appendix E of reference 9.

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